



Gα t2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-16175
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GNAT2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GNAT2. AA range:1-50
Specificity	Gα t2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Gα t2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	Glutathione S alkyltransferase A1;Glutathione S aryltransferase A1;Glutathione S transferase 2;Glutathione S transferase A1;Glutathione S transferase alpha 1; Glutathione S transferase Ha subunit 1;Glutathione S-transferase A1;GST class-alpha member 1;GST epsilon;GST HA subunit 1;GST;class alpha;1;GST-epsilon; GST2;GSTA1 1;GSTA1;GSTA1-1;GSTA1_HUMAN;GTH1;HA subunit 1; MGC131939;OTTHUMP16611;S (hydroxyalkyl)glutathione lyase A1;Gα t2; GNAT2;Guanine nucleotide-binding protein G(t) subunit alpha-2;GNATC; Transducin alpha-2 chain
Observed Band	40kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	40kD
Cell Pathway	Cell projection, cilium, photoreceptor outer segment . Photoreceptor inner segment . Localizes mainly in the outer segment in the dark-adapted state, whereas is translocated to the inner part of the photoreceptors in the light-adapted state. During dark-adapted conditions, in the presence of UNC119 mislocalizes from the outer segment to the inner part of rod photoreceptors which leads to decreased photoreceptor damage caused by light. .
Tissue Specificity	Retinal rod outer segment.



Function

disease: Defects in GNAT2 are the cause of achromatopsia type 4 (ACHM4) [MIM:139340]. Achromatopsia is an autosomal recessively inherited visual disorder that is present from birth and that features the absence of color discrimination. function: Guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) are involved as modulators or transducers in various transmembrane signaling systems. Transducin is an amplifier and one of the transducers of a visual impulse that performs the coupling between rhodopsin and cGMP-phosphodiesterase. similarity: Belongs to the G-alpha family. G(i/o/t/z) subfamily. subunit: G proteins are composed of 3 units; alpha, beta and gamma. The alpha chain contains the guanine nucleotide binding site. tissue specificity: Retinal rod outer segment.

Background

Transducin is a 3-subunit guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein) which stimulates the coupling of rhodopsin and cGMP-phosphodiesterase during visual impulses. The transducin alpha subunits in rods and cones are encoded by separate genes. This gene encodes the alpha subunit in cones. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



Products Images

